JULY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2981.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)
BY M. CAREY,
MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,
The *American Museum,*
For JUNE, 1787,
CONTAINING,
A TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the first volume--- and a list of subscribers.

In this number is given, entire, "An Enquiry into the Principles on which a Commercial System for the United States should be founded." By F. C. Esq.

It also contains Colonel Hamilton's Speech in the Assembly of New-York, on the propriety of investing Congress with power to levy the impost.

Said Carey means to go to Lewistown, in a few days, for the benefit of his health. All persons having any demands against him, are requested to present their accounts for payment---those indebted to him, will oblige him, by discharging their respective arrears. During his absence, Mr. Henry Rice, of Market-street, will be empowered to transact all his business.

This Day is published, price 1s 6.
And sold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-street,
AN ORATION,
Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calvinist Church in Philadelphia, by
JAMES CAMBELL, Esq;
To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Published at the request of the Pennsylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, by PRICHARD and HALL,
Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Said Prichard has for sale, at his Book-store and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of useful BOOKS in all sciences, particularly Latin and other school books, lately imported from Europe, which he sells on the lowest terms for paper money of this state.

BOOKS bought, sold or exchanged.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 4th inst. an apprentice lad, named James Bluet, about 17 years of age, by trade a cordwainer, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a check shirt and trowsers, claret coloured jacket without sleeves, and a pair of calf-skin shoes. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him home, shall have ONE SHILLING reward, paid by GEORGE MARCLAY, living in Walnut-street, near Third-street. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday, the 1st instant, an Irish SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilson, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the small pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waistcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowsers, an old pair of shoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges' paid by

Horsham township, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

This Day is Printed and Published,
By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-street, and to be sold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Chesnut in Second-street,----*Price,* 3s 9.
AN ESSAY
ON the causes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s discourse, on the original diversity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-President, and professor of moral Philosophy in the college of New-Jersey; and member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. 6 w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,
Manufactured and Sold by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.
N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for
MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle sized well set man, professes to be a tallow chandler by trade, understands but little of the English language, having been purchased from on ship board last fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and usually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his usual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges. ¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the Subscribers, at Valley-Forge, on the 7th instant, A dapple grey draught HORSE, about seven years old, strong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owners may get him again, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horse and thief, on conviction of the thief. ‡

6th Month 18, 1787. ISAAC POTTS, & Co.

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7s6 bound, or 6s in blue covers.)
A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
BY JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston.
All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

Bank of North-America.
July 2, 1787.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock was declared for the last six months, and the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

BENJAMIN SCULL,
HATTER,
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-street, to the north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Business in all its Branches. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
THAT noted and well accustomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, situate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 26 miles from the city, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceased. It is an excellent stand for a public house. The farm contains 152 acres, and the soil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the subscribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,)
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and) Administrators.
JOHN SMITH,)

Chester county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, by bond, note or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands are desired to bring them in, properly attested, for payment.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered upon immediately,
THAT noted Tavern, the sign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient stabling and sheds. This stand is very suitable for a store or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN STEEL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Arch-street, near Fourth-street, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has short black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He speaks very little English, and came to this country last fall. He understands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white striped flowered double breasted jacket, a white shirt, a new pair of sheepskin breeches, brown thread stockings, and a castor hat. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a sorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, shod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 23d day of May last, from the plantation of Benjamin Graff, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, two COWS, one of them a brindle, has large horns, was big with calf when she went away, and has probably calved before this time. The other red and white spotted, her horns sawed off, and holes through both horns. Whoever has taken up, or takes up, said cows, and brings them to the subscriber, on said place, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 26, 1787. § ANDREW ZIMMERMAN.

RAN away the 23d instant, from the subscriber, living in Warrington township, Bucks county, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Daniel Mulk, by trade a baker; had on and took with him a home-spun shirt and trowsers, short sailor's jacket, black velvet breeches, new shoes without buckles, and other clothes unknown; this is the second time of his running away; he has large thick lips, speaks bad English. It is thought he has gone to Philadelphia, or back of York-town. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol in this state, or brings him to his master, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and all charges, paid by † GEORGE FOSLER.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,
Market-street, near Second-street,
A FOUNT of French Small Pica,
in use only five months, weight about 550lbs.
A Fount of French BREVIER,
same time in use, weight about 200lbs.

To save trouble to persons inclined to purchase, the lowest price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.

N. B. Notes at two months, *discountable* at the Bank, will be received as Cash. No other Notes will be taken.

From the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser.

PAPER money, or bills of credit emitted by legislative authority, having no intrinsic worth, their value to the possessor depends entirely on the credit of the state, which stamps a nominal value on them; or, in other words, on the confidence which the persons who receive them have, that they will be faithfully redeemed at such value. Hence their circulation will be extended no farther than such credit is so known and established as to inspire such confidence. A state, which by a long and uninterrupted series of punctuality in the performance of its contracts and engagements, has acquired the perfect confidence of its citizens, may occasionally emit and give a temporary circulation to bills on its general credit, without any direct appropriation of funds for their redemption. But such experiments are dangerous, and, if ever practised, should be on small sums only, which should be either redeemed, or satisfactorily funded as early as possible, and before any farther emission is attempted. To a full and fair circulation of paper money as a medium of commerce, two circumstances are essentially requisite.

1st, Adequate funds for its final redemption within a reasonable time.

2dly, Uses sufficient to create and keep up a demand for it.

As to the first, experience has shewn us, that in times of full confidence, funds producing six or eight *per centum per annum* on the sum emitted, so as to redeem the whole in twelve to sixteen years, have been sufficient to obtain the necessary credit to keep the paper in circulation on an equality with gold and silver. This degree of confidence we may hope to regain, but are yet considerably short of it.

As to the second, the uses created by the government before the revolution, were little more than the collection of this small portion of revenue. The confidence of individuals supplied the rest, by receiving and paying the paper in the course of their dealings, and thereby keeping up a constant demand for it.

In those days, the government always found a ready resource in its credit. An effective bank of ready money could at any time be raised on any necessary public demand, without calling on individuals for an advance, and without burthening the state with an accumulating interest. While this convenient resource was used with proper discretion, it afforded much benefit to the community, as well by its happy effects in the affairs of government, as by promoting the improvement of the country, and by facilitating the necessary commercial intercourse of the several interior parts and the sea-ports with each other. Some of the then colonies, however, by an improvident excess in the use of this happy resource, pretty early turned it from a nutricious aliment to a pernicious poison; but in Pennsylvania and the neighbouring provinces, it continued, though copiously used, a beneficial conveniency till the disturbances began which brought about the revolution.

The calamitous circumstances which have since that time prostrated public credit throughout the United States, are known to every one. Urged by necessity, bills of credit were emitted, partly by continental and partly by state authority, in accumulated quantities, abundantly exceeding what the commercial dealings of the times required or furnished uses for; and without any funus being established for their redemption. Under such circumstances, the depreciation we have seen could hardly fail to happen; and when to these we add the doubtful event of the controversy which rendered every thing dependant upon it in some degree precarious, it must strike a reflecting mind with amazement, that the depreciation did not happen more early, and proceed more rapidly than it really did. An enquiry into the propriety of these measures at this time would be useless in every other respect than to warn us against future dangers of the like kind. Let us now take a cursory view of the present state of affairs in Pennsylvania, as they respect this subject, in order to see if there be just cause for the alarm which seems to have taken place concerning the credit of the bills emitted since the peace.

Of the two hundred millions of dollars emitted by the United States, Pennsylvania hath redeemed and paid in her quota, except a trifle, too small to be worthy of notice. Of the ten millions of dollars emitted in like manner in 1780, and apportioned on the several states to be redeemed at specie value, Pennsylvania hath also redeemed and paid in the greater part of her quota; and for the small remainder adequate funds are appropriated in such manner as to give these bills a value equal to specie on the nominal sums expressed in them. And though it may be said that Pennsylvania as a member of the union is in some measure responsible for the deficiencies of other states, yet we cannot suppose that any other state would suffer this responsibility to be called into action, on account of her delinquency.

Of the state emissions before the year 1780, too little remains uncancelled to be worthy of much notice. The bills emitted in 1780 were the first since the commencement of the war, that had any funds appropriated for their redemption. And though these bills did not escape injury in the general crash of public credit, yet by the faithful application of the funds assigned for their redemption, they were again restored to full value, and finally redeemed, together with the interest which had arisen on them. The bills emitted by the state in 1781, amounting to *four hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds*, from the quantity of that and other paper money circulating at the time, and the difficulty of speedily collecting the funds appropriated for their redemption, underwent a great degree of depreciation. The greater part of them have, nevertheless, been redeemed at full value. The residue, about *thirty* or *forty thousand pounds*, will probably be redeemed in a few months, and is gradually appreciating towards full value, being now worth at market 13s4 in the pound. The Treasurer's notes issued in 1783, though they suffered a temporary depreciation of 20 *per cent.* recover-

ed their full value in a short time, and were punctually redeemed

The bills emitted in 1785 amounted to no more than *one hundred and fifty thousand pounds*. Of these, *twenty thousand pounds* have been cancelled according to the plan on which they were emitted. The FUNDS for the redemption of these bills are so much of the general revenues of the State, arising from taxes and duties on goods imported, as shall be sufficient to redeem twenty thousand pounds *per annum*, till the whole shall be sunk; and the auxiliary fund of landed security pledged by the borrowers of fifty thousand pounds, for which they pay an annual interest of six *per cent.* to the state. The public uses created for these bills are the payment of the duties, taxes and other revenues and debts due to the state, amounting, if faithfully collected, to much more every year than the whole amount of these bills now in being

That these *funds* and *uses* are not only sufficient, but abundant must appear to every candid examiner, and the sum in circulation is so comparatively small, that if the bills were not to circulate in commercial transactions at all, they could hardly fail to find a constant market in the state at a much smaller discount than is now demanded, and perhaps too readily allowed by some unwary citizens, who seem to be unduly alarmed by mistaken suggestions and vagrant rumours, which any man of tolerable information would blush at the imputation of believing, or resent as an insult the charge of being their author

An unprejudiced stranger would hardly suppose it possible that paper money thus provided for, and thus proportionately small, should suffer any depreciation at all in a civilized country, where the citizens had the liberty of judging for themselves. And if he were to compare the circumstances of ours, with those of the bills emitted in New York, which are in demand at a value less distant from the current price of specie than the latter is raised above its ordinary value, by the advanced price of bills of exchange on Europe, he would be apt to exclaim, that there must be some internal cause for our disorder, which it is not only the *right* but the *duty* of every citizen to investigate.

Does any such cause really exist, or are we under a delusion? A panic-struck people may as effectually injure their country in the wildness of phrenzy, as a panic-struck army. Surely a people so free and enlightened as the citizens of Pennsylvania cannot long remain under the malevolent influence which has thus assailed them: they will enquire into the cause of their disorder, and whether it be real or delusory, they will recover their wanted courage and confidence in themselves, and pursue their own interest and happiness.

S. T.

HARTFORD July 9.

Mr. Printer,

BEING informed that Mr. James Cowles, of Farmington, had found means to prevent the fly from injuring his wheat; I requested my relation, Mr. Decius Wadsworth, to wait on Mr. Cowles, and examine his wheat fields, and obtain all the information possible, and give me a minute account. I herewith send you his letter, which you are requested to publish.

Mr. Wadsworth visited the fields on the 2d inst. As it is possible Mr Cowles's wheat may yet be injured by the fly before harvest, I shall take care to have a further examination of it, which shall be communicated.

JERE. W. DEWORTH.

Hartford, July 6, 1787.

Farmington, July 4, 1787.

SIR,

FROM a late experiment, it should seem that a method is discovered of effectually preventing the ravages of the Hessian Fly. The inclosed facts, which were collected from the mouth of the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the experiment, will enable you to judge what advantages may be expected from his method of procedure.

Mr. James Cowles, of Farmington, sowed three small adjacent patches of land about the 20th of September last, with wheat, having prepared the seed in the following manner.

He took an indifferently large quantity of the young twigs of elder of that summer's growth, together with the leaves, and poured upon them a sufficient quantity of water, that the twigs of elder might be entirely covered; having suffered it to continue in an open vessel exposed to the sun and air for the space of twenty four hours, he bruised and wrung the twigs of elder until they had transmitted all their virtues to the water. In this preparation he steeped his seed for twelve hours, and sowed it in the common manner. It happened that the quantity of seed which was steeped was not sufficient; for the remaining part of the land he took about a peck of seed of the same quality, but it had only a short steeping of three quarters of an hour. I have examined each piece of the land, and the small spot where this was sown is the only part of either patch which is essentially injured. One sees here and there a stalk eaten off by the insect, but I think not so frequently as in the rye which I have observed this year. The small patch where the peck of wheat slightly steeped was sown, is distinguished from the rest of the field at the distance of forty rods. In almost every tuft or root of this, which I examined, I found from one to a dozen of the insects in the worm state. In either of the other parts I found none by the insects, though I occasionally saw the effects on the ears of corn. In general it looks very promising, and if unhurt by a blast may produce from 30 to 35 bushels per acre.

In an adjacent field a farmer had sown a small strip of land which had been occupied by a dead hedge. It was burnt over, and prepared in the best possible manner. Scarcely a single ear of wheat is to be seen; but for a small sprinkling of rye, he would not reap his seed. All the wheat which I have heard of in the neighbourhood but this of Mr. Cowles is destroyed. How much the preservation of this probably depends on the method of preparing the seed, every person may judge. It is found that at this season of the year, the wheat in the granary is infested with a small insect, almost imperceptible to the naked eye, to which the juice of elder is instantly fatal.

Whether this insect be the parent of the worm so destructive to wheat, and the preparation operates upon them, is not material to the farmer, if the advantage of the process shall generally succeed.

I have the honor to be,
Your most humble servant,
D. WADSWORTH.

Colonel Wadsworth.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* June 2.

His Majesty's ship Europa, James Vashon, Esq; commander, is returned to Port-Royal from a cruise.

We learn from good authority, that his Majesty's ship of war the Europa, Capt. Vashon, returned into this port as mentioned above, during her late cruise, stood hover-in off the Havanna for about five days successively, having received intimation from the Governor, by no means to attempt entering into port. Capt. Vashon and Capt. M'Murdo, of the 3d regiment, who was on board, were however permitted to go on shore, but no other person. They were treated with the utmost civility by the Governor, and informed the reason of his sending on board the above intrediction, proceeded from orders he had recently received from the Court of Madrid, strictly enjoining him not to suffer any English man of war to enter into the port; which orders, he said, appeared to him so very mysterious and repugnant to sound policy, that he wrote to his court for an explanation, and more explicit instructions how to act under them. Capt. Vashon and his companion were not permitted to sleep on shore, although allowed to view the forts and fortifications; which they represented, on account of the many repairs, additions and other improvements, that have lately been made in them, (and rendering them superior to what they ever were) to be in their opinion absolutely impregnable. *Such opinions prevailed for some time about the year 1762, and yet proved very erroneous.*—The Europa, though not admitted into port, was supplied by boats from the shore with whatever necessaries she wanted.—A little time, we conceive, will discover the true reason for those strange, and at present unaccountable proceedings.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) June 28.

A correspondent observes, that it is impolitic for a citizen of this state in his travels abroad, to acknowledge his country, unless he can prove a uniform and decided opposition to *Know Ye, man and measures*. In so great disrepute and contempt are we held by our sister states, that Rhode-Island faith, is become a proverbial term of reproach when one violates his engagements. If a rebel or pirate escapes from justice, it is suggested that he has fled for refuge here—in language fruitful of odious epithets to portray the finished villain, he is compared to a *Know Ye* judge. Unhappy state! thy government is distracted, thy trade is ruined, and thy character is sullied by merited reproach---if an enemy had brought us to the precipice of annihilation, our innocence would have invigorated the efforts to rise; but when we reflect that the calamities we feel are deliberately introduced by those who ostentatiously profess to relieve the distressed---when poverty advances with rapid strides, in the prosecution of a system, which was to render our country richer than Eldorado---how can we too strongly execrate the policy of such measures---how can we too bitterly curse the men who have dictated them?

SPRINGFIELD, July 10.

We are credibly informed, that a few evenings since, the house of Capt. Brooks, of Lansborough, was broke open, and property to a considerable amount taken therefrom, together with many valuable public papers.

Our informer further adds, that Shays is now in Vermont, near the borders of this state, and that the inhabitants of Berkshire are apprehensive that they shall not be freed from the insults of him and his coadjutors, who still treat the clemency of government with the greatest contempt, and declare that they are determined to continue their predatory incursions, till the legislature see fit to grant an indiscriminate pardon to the regulators: That from the repeated respites of those men who had been tried and sentenced to suffer death, they had nothing to dread—nothing to fear!

"Convinc'd that Shays and all his fellows,
"Might safely smile, ev'n at the gallows."

PETERSBURG, July 5.

On Sunday last a negro fellow was detected in this town, exchanging counterfeit French guineas for silver. There were several others in town on the same business, who had disposed of a few guineas, and made their escape. As it is evident these negroes were employed for this purpose, a diligent search might probably lead to a discovery of the villainy.

It is a circumstance worthy of observation, says a correspondent, that in his travels through this state, there should occur some uncommon instances of respect being paid to men, as he understands, who have so daringly violated the laws of this country, and have left no means unessayed to give the final stab to our domestic peace and public prosperity.---Virginians blush! that the sense of public virtue should be so stifled among you, that the ignoble emigrant, clad in painted honor, the dirty off-scourings of dishonorable life, should be embraced by hospitality; nay, caressed with applause----while the plain homespun native is spurned in a measure from your countenance, or looked upon with a supercilious smile of contempt. Men who have fought the battles of their country, and ought to be esteemed the guardian angels of your present safety and prosperity, experience daily the averted ear of proud disdain. Men and women, be wise in time---for nought on earth can recall the affections of people, when once they are hardened by a long series of ill usage or neglect.

ALEXANDRIA, July 5.

Last Friday morning the body of a sailor was found near the county wharf, with a dog tied round his neck. It appears that he belonged to a vessel lying opposite to this town, and intended to depart her a few evenings before, and having a favorite dog on board, it is supposed he tied the dog round his neck, in order to get him on shore.

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware)* July 4.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in St. Eustatius, dated June 7, 1787.

"I wrote a few days since, by the way of Philadelphia, noting the effects likely to take place in consequence of a late prohibition of all communication with the English Islands; it is actually the case, and days are advertised in each Island when it shall commence. Some are allowed three days; some more to look round. St. Christopher's, it is said this morning, has 30 days to get a supply; and it is impossible for us to tell the consequences; but if the States submit tamely to it, they are certainly able to do the whole; and our vessels may immediately be destroyed.—There will be united remonstrances on account of another Act of Parliament, which obliges them to have two thirds white seamen. Mr. Pyle's Bermuda sloop is seized, in consequence of being navigated by Negroes---It will severely affect the Bermudians, who navigate altogether with Negroes.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18.

IN COUNCIL, 17th July, 1787.

On motion Ordered,

THAT the Treasurer of the state be directed to cease any further orders upon the Collector of Customs, Treasurers of counties, or other officers of revenue, until he be differently instructed by the Legislature, or by this board.

Ordered, That the several Officers of revenue, in the appointment of Council, be directed to proceed according to law, for the immediate recovery of all monies due to the state.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES B. SMITH, *for*
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *jun. Secretary.*

So great is the unanimity, we hear, that prevails in the Convention, upon all great fœderal subjects, that it has been proposed to call the room in which they assemble—UNANIMITY HALL.——In the beginning of the late war, the citizens of America looked up to a fœderal government, only, for safety and protection: They were then powerful and successful at home and abroad. As soon as they set up the idol of *State Sovereignty*, they forgot the rock from whence they derived their freedom and independence, and confined their allegiance and affections only to their state governments: And hence the distress, confusion, debts and disgrace of the United States. Calamities have at last opened their eyes, and they again turn them to a fœderal government for safety and protection. May the enemies of the new Confederation, whether in Rhode-Island or elsewhere, whether secret or open, meet with the fate of the disaffected, in the late war.

It is with singular pleasure that we inform our readers in the adjoining states, that the harvest in Pennsylvania is uncommonly plentiful. Double the quantity of grain has been raised this year that there was last. The wheat, we are told, is large and heavy; nor is there any complaint of a deficiency of straw.

The late empress of Russia, in one of her wars, was in want of men. One of her ministers advised her to apply to the church, which she accordingly did, and in a few months drew from it a body of 30,000 soldiers, who had been employed only as musicians in the different churches of the Empire. Did our Government possess a similar power to draft men from our cities, or from useless and destructive speculation, to *Agriculture* instead of arms, there is reason to believe the same number of men would be added to the farmers of the United States. ——The earth is the natural mother of the children of men.——If commerce has frowned upon them, or fed them with coarse fare, let them carry their complaints to their natural parent, and she will redress them. If she refuses to give them great wealth, it is because it will be hurtful to them. But she in no instance refuses to give them health, competence and contentment, which are the greatest blessings in life, and which the luxurious and splendid citizen often sighs for in vain.

The heat of the weather, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, in this city, was 91 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the shade.

A correspondent wishes to know whether the proposal for the establishment of FREE SCHOOLS, in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, has fallen to the ground. Surely the trifling tax which was said to be necessary to carry the plan into execution cannot be an objection to them. We pay taxes to maintain the poor. Why should we not, more readily, pay a small tax to prevent the increase of the number of poor? for poverty is often the child of ignorance, or of the defect of education. We pay taxes to light and pave our streets. Why should we object to paying a few shillings, yearly, to enlighten the minds of our citizens, and thereby smooth the paths that lead to virtue, knowledge, and future happiness? We pay large sums, annually, to build or repair gaols and work-houses. How much less would it cost us to educate our youth in such a manner, as that there would be no occasion for those receptacles to the profligate or unfortunate part of the community? We pay taxes to have our streets cleaned. Of how much more consequence is it to have the polluted language which assails our ears, every time we walk in them, from the neglected children of the poor, corrected, by giving them a proper education? We pay a large sum of money for bars and bolts, to secure our houses. How easily might this expence be prevented, by giving our poor children, in early life, habits of labour and industry, and teaching them the danger and consequences of stealing? It is said a tax of one shilling and six-pence in the pound, upon every house in the city and liberties, would be sufficient to educate all our poor children. If this should be objected to, or should not be enough, a small tax may be laid upon dogs, or an additional price be charged for tavern licences, and appropriated for this purpose. It is said in England, that there never was but one instance of a child educated in a free school, who came to a place of public shame or punishment. Poverty, when accompanied with ignorance, always leads to vice. But of the six hundred poor children who are now growing up among us without being taught to read or write, the greatest part of them will be useless or pernicious members of society. A majority of them will probably fly to states or countries where government is weaker than in large towns, and where they may plunder without detection, or with impunity. Many of them will be patients in our hospitals, or swell the list of the pensioners in the registers of the Overseers of the Poor, while a few of them will (how painful the thought) cost us more for chains and bullets, as WHEEL-BARROW MEN, than it would have cost us to have educated them all.

The auspicious fourth of July, which crowned the toils of America with freedom and sovereignty, has been commemorated in every district of the continent, with the fullest demonstrations of joy and gratitude. The fond recollection of past dangers, the veneration due to the memory of those heroes who have fallen in the defence of liberty and honor, and the respect that accompanies the characters of those patriots who have survived the glorious contest, naturally impresses the mind with sentiments of gratitude and exultation. But we look forward to the happiness, the power, and the dignity, which the event of that great day ought to communicate to our posterity; it becomes us, in the pride of our honest triumphs, to provide the means for perpetuating the blessings we enjoy, and to expect with zeal and confidence, from the fœderal Convention, a system of government

adequate to the security and preservation of those rights, which were promulgated by the ever-memorable Declaration of Independency.

On Tuesday the tenth instant, two persons, commonly called Quakers, being summoned to attend the supreme court as jurors, declared they had not qualified themselves to serve in that character, nor were they yet prepared to take the affirmation prescribed by law; whereupon his honor the chief Justice ordered them to be fined 6l. each, and to stand committed till payment thereof. We are informed that one of these gentlemen determined to submit to the imprisonment, and to try, upon a writ of habeas corpus, whether the court had, on this occasion, a power to impose the fine, and to commit him to gaol for non-payment.

We hear from London, that judge Pendleton's charge to the grand jury of Charlestown, South-Carolina, which was published the 17th of May last, has been translated into French, and copied into the European prints, as tending to give the best idea of the state of America; and, with an idle rancour, it is said, that the confusion which has taken place in this country confirms the predictive wisdom of Mr. Pendleton. But whatever consolation our enemies may derive from the temporary embarrassments of the fœderal government, it should be remembered that Great Britain, as well as every other nation, has at some time suffered a political eclipse; and there is every reason to hope, that the American constellation will shine with a brighter and a stronger light when the present darkness has passed away.

We are sorry to hear that the poor woman who suffered so much some time ago, under the imputation of being *a witch*, has again been attacked by an ignorant and inhuman mob. On Tuesday, the tenth instant, she was carried through several of the streets, and was hooted and pelted as she passed along. A gentleman, who interfered in her favor, was greatly insulted, while those who recited the innumerable instances of her art were listened to with curiosity and attention. The repetition of this outrage calls for the serious interposition of the officers of government, not merely for the sake of the wretched object herself (though surely she has a peculiar claim to the protection of the laws) but for the sake of the illiterate and youthful part of society, who will naturally imagine that the charge of sorcery must be just, when such persecutions are publicly practised with impunity. It is with pleasure we add, that several respectable citizens, who were present, have determined to bear testimony against these violators of tranquility and common sense, and that a gentleman of the law has voluntarily undertaken the prosecution.

The following paragraph from a late London paper will shew the fallacious idea entertained of this country by the people of England:

"Every packet from America tends to evince that the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States have acquired but little happiness, by the revolution that has taken place among them. They want money and credit; and so far are they from yet enjoying tranquility, that they are forced to add to their pecuniary distresses, by keeping up a powerful armed force, in order to suppress that spirit of rebellion to which they have been such avowed friends. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the American States still subject to England feel themselves quiet and prosperous. They have no insurrections to distract them; and their manufactures and trade flourish greatly beyond what they expected they would do. It is no bad proof of their prosperity, that the provincials take every convenient occasion of becoming settlers in Nova-Scotia and Canada."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated April 26.

"The following is a genuine account of the melancholy catastrophe at Clondalkin:——From the very great demand for powder at the above place, a great quantity of it, to the amount of about 260 barrels, was suffered to remain on the loft of that part of the works which is called the corn mill, the place where the powder goes through the last press.——The magazine was the place in which it was usually secured, but unfortunately that precaution was neglected. The greater part of the persons employed there were Englishmen; and Monday being St. George's day, they devoted it to the commemoration of their patron Saint. Two men only were at work when the dreadful accident happened, which was caused by overheating of a stove that had been used for drying the powder. On this stove were five or six barrels—they first took fire, and then communicated to the others. The violent concussion of the air, that must have been the consequence of such a tremendous explosion, can easily be conceived. Its effects were felt for several miles round; but more particularly in a direction to the east of the spot. The earth seemed to shake from the very center; and many persons adjacent were deprived of their sight for a few moments, by the violence of the shock; houses were unroofed, windows broken, and pewter and other things cast with violence from the dressers. And its effects at the spot itself are horrible beyond description—the whole building was torn up from its very foundations, and hurled into the elements. When the cloud of smoke had dispersed, not a vestige was to be seen of it; and a person who had never seen the works could scarcely bring himself to believe, that such complete desolation could be effected in so short a space. Ponderous ruins, tons in weight, were cast to the distance of five or six fields, and the ground was ploughed into furrows, where large stones, hurled by a violent impetus, had touched. All the fish in a pond contiguous were found dead, floating on the surface of the water; trees were broken in the middle; and the remainder of the works, which were totally detached from this place, present a heap of rubbish—the walls tattered, and the roofs drove in. One of the men who was in the house at the time was found in a quarry adjacent—his head horribly shattered; the other has not yet been discovered, although diligent search was made ever since. It was supposed that he was blown to atoms, and scattered in different places. Five or six men were wounded—one it is thought mortally. It would seem as if the immediate hand of providence protected the inhabitants of the neighbourhood from the effects of this dreadful accident. Upon no other supposition can the circumstance of so few lives being lost, from such an unparalleled explosion, be accounted for. The public, on this occasion, have not only the private loss of one individual to lament, but the destruction of a great national undertaking, set on foot and brought to perfection by the public spirit of Mr. Caldbeck."

Rhode-Island seems to have run the gauntlet of contempt through all the States; her conduct has been severely reprobated, and the most reproachful epithets bestowed on her, even by her neighbours of Massachusetts.——"From her antifederal disposition," say they, "Nothing better could have been expected. To that Sate it is owing, *that the continental impost did not take place.* To her may be charged the poverty of the soldiers of the late army, the heavy taxes of our citizens, and the embarrassed state of the public finances. It is, however, sincerely hoped and wished, that her dissent will *never more be permitted to defeat any federal measure.* Rather let her be dropped out of the union, or apportion to the different States that surround her. Nor will the American constellation lose one gem thereby. The State of Vermont shines with far superior lustre, and would more than compensate the loss."

To what a degree, observes a correspondent, must the feelings of those people, who possess that noble spirit which gained us glory and independence, be injured, by reflecting on the commotions which at present rage without intermission at Rhode Island?——Those who could lately boast of men of strict integrity to fill the respective offices of government, have now to regret that they are filled with a set of ignorant countrymen.

The citizens of that state one day view the Governor sitting in the chair of government, and the next day may see his Excellency in his Black-smith's shop, compleatly equipped for a hot engagement. At the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, in New-Jersey, the sons of liberty it is said had express orders from the Governor to fire but *twelve cannon*, and to drink but *twelve toasts.* Till a reformation takes place, may they meet with similar contempt from the Twelve United States!

On the 19th ult. Capt. Brown (arrived at New-London) spoke the ship ——, Fraizer, master, from Point Petre for New-Haven, who had on board Capt. John Smith, of the sloop Harriot, belonging to Hartford, who sailed from Say Brook Platform on the tenth of April, bound to Surrinam, and who had the misfortune on the 18th of said month to meet a severe gale of wind, in which a sea stove in his dead lights, drove out the bulk head of the quarter deck, and carried overboard his mate and two seamen, who were drowned. Capt. Smith at the same time was taken by the sea from the helm, and brought up forward by the windlass, by which means one of his thighs (in two places) an arm and collar bone were broken. Soon after they cut away their mast: in this distressed situation they remained 21 days on the wreck, when they were taken off by a sloop from Kennebeck bound to St. Bartholomew, where they arrived, safe landed, and put on board Capt. Fraizer as above, who proceeded for New-Haven.

Lancaster, July 5, 1787.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the glorious independency of America, the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster hailed the return of that triumphant day with the liveliest marks of gratitude, and the most animated joy. The place prepared for their reception was a beautiful grove about a mile from the town, on the borders of a perennial spring of the purest water. The citizen and the soldier there united in the happiest harmony, and recounted with joy the illustrious atchievements of their fellow patriots and warriors in the common cause; and dwelt with rapture upon the *glory, happiness*, and *freedom* of their country. May the same day be celebrated to the end of time; and while it shall be commemorated by generations yet unborn, from age to age, may they be animated with the same sparks of public spirit and magnanimity which nobly roused their virtuous ancestors in the important cause of *liberty* and *their country!*

The following toasts were drank under a well conducted and regular discharge of cannon:

1. The ever memorable fourth day of July, and all who honor it: may it never return without bringing to our minds the true cause of our present meeting.
2. Congress and the United States. God prosper them with every blessing, until time shall be no more.
3. The truly great, the illustrious *Washington*, the father and saviour of his country, who so nobly began, and so gloriously finished, the work of our independence.—GOD *bless him!*
4. The kings, princes, and states, who aided, assisted, or favoured our independence.
5. The immortal memory of those heroes who bravely fell in the cause of American liberty.
6. The *Marquis de la Fayette*, and all other worthy foreigners who fought in the defence of America, as well as the officers and soldiers of the American army: may their names be handed down to posterity and be reverenced.
7. The Philosopher and Statesman, his Excellency *Benjamin Franklin.*
8. The Members of the present Convention of the States; may they do as much towards the support of our independence, as their virtuous president did towards its establishment.
9. The state of Pennsylvania, its virtuous sons, and all who wish its prosperity.
10. May the American states exceed the Republics of Sparta, Athens, and of Rome, in public virtue, learning, and military glory.
11. May liberty of conscience universally prevail in America; and may she ever be the asylum of the distressed and oppressed from every part of the globe.
12. May friendship ever subsist between the subjects of Europe and the free citizens of America for their mutual commercial interests.
13. May honor, virtue, and a true sense of liberty, be characteristics of Americans; and may the harmony of their union never be again interrupted by the rude sons of discord and injustice, as it has lately been by Rhode-Island.

PRINCETON, July 5.

For some days past there has been a considerable uneasiness in several parts of this state about the passing of coppers; at New-Brunswick the tavern-keepers and retailers are said to pass them at the rate of twenty to the shilling, at Trenton they are said to be passed at thirty to the shilling, and at other places at twenty-four. The people in general are at a loss to know how to take them. For the information of our readers on that subject we beg leave to inform them, that the Council and General Assembly of this state, in June 1786, gave permission to three persons to coin coppers to the amount of ten thousand pounds, and at the same time enacted that said coppers, when coined, should pass in payment or exchange at the rate of fifteen to the shilling. By another act of Legislature, passed at Burlington on the 4th of June last, it is enacted, that after the 10th day of this month none of the coppers now in circulation, except those of the emission of this state, shall pass in payment or exchange, under the forfeiture of ten times the nominal value of the sum or sums so offered in payment or exchange, to be recovered by action of debt, by any person that will sue for, and recover the same, with costs of suit, to and for his own use.

On Saturday next will be Published, Price 2s 6d.
Stitched in blue paper,

By T. SEDDON,
BOOKSELLER, in MARKET-STREET;

The *Triumphs of Temper*,

A POEM, in Six Cantos.
By *WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esquire.*

The Critical Reviewers speak in the following manner of this Poem and its Author:

"This Poem is written in a nervous, animated, and expressive stile, adorned with glowing imagery and description.——Mr. Hayley's least merit is, that of being the best Poet of his age."

July 14, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

By Cadwalader and David Evans,
At their Store, in Water-street, the ninth door above Market-street.

MADEIRA, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Fayal, Vin d'Grave, Malaga, and Cassado } Wines, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks.

Port and Claret of a superior quality, in pipes, quarter casks and bottles.

Also, Old Coniac and French Brandies, White-Wine Vinegar, and Holland Gin, in cases, &c, &c. 6w

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Saturday, the 4th of August next, if not sold before by private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, situate in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, containing 200 acres, whereon is a large Stone Dwelling-House and Kitchen, also a Stone Spring-House over a never failing spring of excellent lime-stone water. There are on the premises a large quantity of good meadow, watered by a stream sufficient for water works, a large young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, barn, stables and other out houses. The arrable land is very fertile, and may easily be manured, as there is a lime kiln, lime-stone and sufficient timber on the premises. The above plantation being late the property of Lewis Gronow, deceased. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Esquire, or JOSEPH WALKER, near the premises, or to the subscriber, at Warwick furnace.

July 9, 1787. THOMAS BULL.

N. B. The sale to begin at two o'clock said day.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of William Pearce, deceased, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be exposed at Public Sale on the 15th day of August, (if not sold before at private sale) on the Premises.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land,

adjoining, supposed to contain 326 acres, situate on Langford's Bay, Kent County, in Maryland, about five miles from Chester Town. For terms, apply to Samuel Chew, Esquire in Chester Town, or the subscriber, living in Cecil County.

¶ HENRY WARD PEARCE, jun. Administrator.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story Frame House and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Crown-street (called Pennington's alley) between Vine and Race-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said Crown-street 15 feet, and in length 57 feet; bounded northward with George Epple's ground, eastward with ground of Ann Coates, southward by John Graff's lot, and westward with Crown-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge of 2l. Taken in execution as late the estate of John Cart, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 25th of July, instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Frame Messuage and Frame Shop, (unfinished) and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Wood-street (at the distance of about 196 feet from the corner of Third-street, continued between Vine and Callow Hill-streets) in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on said said street 36 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet; bounded eastward by Ann Street, westward by ground of William Lardner, northward by ground of ——— Penn, Esquire, and southward by said Wood-street; subject to a ground rent of 51 Spanish milled dollars and one third of a dollar per annum. Taken in execution as the property of Anthony Vanderslice, and to be sold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at seven o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the square between Fifth and Sixth-streets, from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; bounded on the north by Pine-street, on the east by ground of Monsieur Sasportaes, on the south by ground of Mark Wilcox and others, and on the west by Sixth-street; containing in front on Sixth-street aforesaid 141 feet, and in length or depth along Pine-street 259 feet. Taken in execution as the property of John Flahaven, late deceased, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

STOPPED this morning, from two suspected persons, a yellow Silk Vest, a striped Velvet ditto, one pair of Fustian Breeches, a striped Cotton Vest and Breeches, with white buttons, four pair of Stockings, one pair of Woollen Gloves, one Stock and Stock buckle, a Broach, one Hat, and a Wallet. Whoever may own the same, on application to JOHN M'GARVEY, at Lebanon, proving their property, and paying charges, may have their goods again. ¶ July 16.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, the 28th of June, a black and white MILCH COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 6, 1787. † DAVID JONES.

June 19th, 1787.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, near the Spread Eagle, on the night of the 16th instant, A light Bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, a switch tail, a small hurt with the saddle near her withers, lately shod before, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high. Any person securing said mare and thief, so that the owner may have his mare again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, by applying to

¶ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 *w.* ¶

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, New-York,

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt next,

That beautiful bright bay Horſe, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joſeph Fox,

IMPORTED from England laſt November, now covering at Captain Dawſon's, at Brooklyne, Long-Iſland; he is four years old this graſs, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handſomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who ſee him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe ever imported in theſe States. June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of ſale. ¶5w

Newtown, Bucks county, June 26, 1787.

WAS taken up, for horſe-ſtealing, and committed to the goal of ſaid county, ISRAEL DOAN, THOMAS DOAN and JONATHAN DOAN; and there remains yet unclaimed, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a large raw-boned brown horſe, ſuppoſed to be about ſeven or eight years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on the off hind foot. Alſo a ſlight gold watch, a pair of holſter piſtols, and three great coats. Alſo taken from one William Johnſon, and for which he was convicted at the laſt court, one pair of trowſers, four pair of thread ſtockings, one pair cotton ditto, one ſtock, and one pillow caſe. Any perſon who may have loſt any of the aboveſaid articles, may have them again, by applying to Francis Murray, Eſq; proving property and paying coſt. If no owner or owners appear in three weeks from the date hereof, they will be ſold to pay coſt. ‡ JOSIAH FURGUSTON, Goaler.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged, with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two-thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town. WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

‖ PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

June 26, 1787.

WAS committed to the work-houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, three Germans, the firſt calls himſelf HENRY CHARLES MYER, by trade a paper maker and ſtocking weaver, is about 5 feet high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, with ſhort curling black hair, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. The ſecond calls himſelf JOHN MARTIN KEYSER, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, fair complexion, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. The third calls himſelf HENRY GROSS, but in his own country went by the name of Frederick Holland, by trade a taylor, 5 feet high, 27 years of age, dark hair, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. They all ſay they came from Norwich, in the ſtate of Connecticut. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, make good their claim, pay charges and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, on paying the fees of the work-houſe.

¶ JESSE CROSLEY, Keeper.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now

SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conconſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

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